

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Police News.

During the month of April upwards of one hundred tramps were arrested in Cairo, including four women and seven children.

Ports and Lighthouses Administration.

The tender submitted by Mr. William Levick on the 1st May, has been accepted for the supply of 3,000 sq. met. of paving stones.

Bernard Shaw on Egypt.

The latest celebrity at home to manifest an interest in Egypt is Bernard Shaw. In the forth coming issue of "John Bull's Other Island" there is a preface for politicians on Home Rule, Egypt, etc., in about 16 chapters.

Alexandria Swimming Club.

The honorary secretary of the Alexandria Swimming Club informs us that the prizes won by members during the past season will be distributed in the interval of the concert to be held at the British Club on Saturday the 11th inst., about 10 p.m.

Battle of the Nile.

Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith will preside, and Colonel Sir Thomas H. Holdich will be the guest, at the Royal Navy Club dinner, at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., to celebrate the battle of the Nile and bombardment of Algiers.

British Recreation Club.

The annual general meeting of the British Recreation Club will be held on Saturday 18 May 1907 at 6 p.m. The committee trust that those members who have not paid their subscriptions will do so at once. Attention is invited to Rule 6.

A Quarry Explosion.

A quarryman, named Rifad Hassan, while working in the Old Cairo stone quarries was very seriously injured by an unexpected explosion which occurred during the preparation for blasting operations. He was immediately taken to the hospital where every attempt is being made to relieve his acute sufferings. It is hoped that his injuries will not prove fatal.

Alexandria Archaeological Society.

The next bulletin of the Society will contain an article by Mr. Crum and Professor Breccia on an edifice of the Christian era at Dekhela. The Professor will also contribute some notes on the western necropolis at Alexandria, a second report on the excavations at Chabty, and an essay on the excavations made at Almas Pasha Sabri between Hallel Nar and Ibrahimieh.

Egyptian Institute.

At the meeting of the Egyptian Institute Cairo, on Monday next, a paper by Messrs. Pellet and Roche on the composition of Egyptian soil will be read. Dr. Abbate Pasha will read papers on the suicide of a Pharaoh, and the giddiness of heights, and Mr. Bernard Beaulieu will read a paper on the general health of the towns, referring especially to Cairo. Papers will also be read by Mr. Geiss and Yacoub Artin Pasha.

The Coptic Bazaar Crime.

We understand that Maitres Privat & Roé have been requested to undertake the defence of Lebian and his son, who are at present under arrest in connection with the murder in the Coptic bazaar, which we have already reported. The hearing of the evidence is still proceeding at the French Consulate. The funeral of Lepore was attended by many members of the French community, including Mr. Caneri, French Deputy, and Mr. Cossery, of the French Consulate.

Dangers of Spirit Lamps.

Another instance of the danger of spirit lamps being carelessly handled is illustrated by a regrettable accident which took place at Old Cairo on Tuesday afternoon last, when a young girl, Nazira, daughter of Mohamed Bey Fahy, only 15 years of age, set fire to her clothes while lighting a lamp. She was severely burned, and under the most favourable circumstances it is estimated that at least two months' treatment will be necessary. Her parents intend to nurse their daughter at home.

British Recreation Club Cairo.

A tennis dance will be held in the British Recreation Club on Saturday evening next when tennis costumes will be worn. Intending dancers will oblige by subscribing their names in the usual manner at the club or through the manager. The orchestral band of the K.O.S.B., which played so well at the St. Patrick's Eve's fancy dress ball and the up river picnic, has been engaged for this tennis dance. It is also expected that one or more of the pipers from the K.O.S.B. will be present to play during the intervals.

Y. W. C. A. at Cairo.

The fourth report of this excellent institution has just been published. In view of the probability of the Y. W. C. A. having to find other quarters, as this house has been sold for re-building, it may interest our readers to know a few statistics about the Home and Institute. Since the opening, four years ago, 255 girls have stayed in the Home, of which 171 were English, and 84 of other nationalities. The majority have been those earning their living as governesses, either filling non-resident posts, or looking for work, the minority has included hospital nurses and girls in business. During the present season, the capacity of the Home has been taxed to its utmost limits. It is hoped, therefore, by another season, to take two flats, and so to accommodate a good many more. So much for the Home, and to turn to the Institute. The total number who passed through its doors, for one purpose and another, during 1906, was 3,714; 885 attended the Sunday Bible Class; 775 visited the Registry Office.

ADDRESSES TO LORD CROMER.

THE GREEK COMMUNITY.

The following address was sent to Lord Cromer by the Hellenic Community of Cairo through Rostovitz Bey President and Mr. Pissani Secretary:

My Lord, Les Hellènes du Caire ressentent de bien sincères regrets à l'occasion de votre départ d'un cœur de civilisation et de justice qui leur a été d'une façon indissoluble les Colonies Étrangères sans distinction de patrie, habitant ce pays hospitalier.

Il leur est pénible de rendre qu'un hommage minime reconnaissance d'admiration envers Votre Seigneurie en lui présentant par cette adresse leurs adieux avec les vœux les plus cordiaux pour le prompt rétablissement de votre santé, un opérateur laborieux ainsi que le sont constamment de bien être de l'Égypte ont, ébranlé.

En assurant Votre Seigneurie que le souvenir de sa sollicitude à notre égard demeurera impénétrable parmi nous, nous le prions de vouloir bien croire ses humbles sergents.

LORD CROMER'S REPLY.

Gentlemen, I beg that you will accept, and that you will convey to the members of the committee of the Hellenic community of Cairo, and to the members of that community, the expression of my most grateful thanks for the address which I have just received from your hands. I find it difficult to express to you how deeply I am touched by the manifestation of kind and friendly feeling towards myself which is evinced by the very numerous and representative signatures contained in this beautiful volume, but I must ask you to believe that the great honour which has thus been done me, and the kind and cordial terms in which reference is made to my past work in Egypt and to the cause which has rendered it necessary for me to abandon that work, have touched me most deeply, and will always be a source of pride and gratification to myself and in no less degree to my descendants.

You are well aware that this is by no means the first occasion on which it has been my agreeable duty to express my thanks to the Hellenic community of Cairo, either for services rendered to the public weal of this country, or for proof of friendship and sympathy which—in my private or private capacity—have been bestowed upon myself. It has frequently been my pleasure and my privilege to recognize the ready and generous co-operation which is always extended by the Hellenic communities of Egypt to any proposal tending to advance the development and prosperity of the country, as also the invaluable results which have been achieved by the spirit of well-directed enterprise which animates your countrymen. In leaving Egypt, I wish again to express to you, and through you, to those whom you represent, how highly I value the moral and material aid which has been rendered to the cause of Egyptian progress by the Hellenic communities of this country, and I trust that they may long continue to enjoy that prosperity in the creation of which they have borne so large a share.

With my renewed thanks for the honour which you have done me, I remain, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

(CROMER).

BRITISH RECREATION CLUB.

Lord Cromer replied as follows to the address of the members of the British Recreation Club, Club:

I beg you to accept my sincere thanks for the kind and complimentary terms of the address which you have done me the honour of presenting to me, and for the good wishes which you express for the recovery of my health. It is no slight consolation to me, on my enforced retirement from public service, to take with me such an expression of feeling on the part of my countrymen as that with which you have honoured me. It has been a great pleasure to me to be associated in any degree with the creation of so valuable an institution as the British Recreation Club. I wish the club every success and prosperity in the future, and I trust that I may be allowed to say that I shall always hear with pleasure of the welfare of its members, amongst whom I number many friends of long standing. Lady Cromer wishes me to express her sense of your kind reference to herself, which she highly appreciates.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Addresses have also been received by Lord Cromer from the Syrian Masonic Lodge El Marouah, through Mr. Elias Nahas, and the Oriental Club of Cairo, through Dr. Sarraf to both of whom Lord Cromer has replied, expressing his great appreciation of their kind thoughts for him at the hour of his departure from the land in whose interest his energy and health have been spent.

THE ALEXANDRIA ENGINEERING WORKS.

The above is the title of the Company which has just been formed under Egyptian law to carry on the well-known engineering works of Messrs. Wm. Watson & Co. of this city. The Khedivial decree authorising the formation was obtained on the 2nd inst. and the prospectus will be issued on Saturday next, the 11th.

The total capital consists of L.E. 36,000 of which one third, i.e. L.E. 12,000, of 3,000 shares of L.E. 4 each will be offered for public subscription through the Anglo-Egyptian Bank. The business is an old established one, and backed as it is by Sir John H. Ellerman, Bart. of London, Messrs. James Moss & Co., Liverpool, Messrs. Robert J. Moss, & N.E. Tanvazov, etc., of Alexandria, should prove an excellent investment.

The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. N.E. Tanvazov, E.G.C. Moss, and John F. Elsworth, all of Alexandria.

LORD CROMER.

HIS WELCOME IN LONDON.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

London, Thursday.

Lord Cromer is expected to arrive on the afternoon of the thirteenth. The Foreign Office announces that he will probably be met by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Sir E. Grey and other Ministers, ex-Ministers, and high officials of the Administration. He will direct to Buckingham Palace, where he will be received by the King.

The King has approved of the following promotions:—Mr. M. de C. Findlay to be his Majesty's Minister at Dresden, and Mr. Coburg Graham to be Councillor to the British Agency at Cairo.

EGYPT IN PARLIAMENT.

THE NILE DAM CONTRACT.

Mr. Bowles asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons last Tuesday week, whether the contract for the proposed raising of the Assouan Dam by over 25 feet would be put out to public tender.

Sir E. Grey: The contract for £1,037,000 has been accepted from Messrs. Aird.

Mr. Bowles: Is this the only contract that was received?

Sir E. Grey: I will make inquiries.

Mr. Bowles asked whether any correspondence had passed between the Foreign Office and Lord Cromer as to the allocation of the contract.

Sir E. Grey: No correspondence regarding the allocation of the contract has taken place with the exception of a telegram stating that the contract, Messrs. Aird had been accepted.

MR. ROBERTSON AND THE DATE TAX.

Mr. J. M. Robertson asked whether the Legislative Council of Egypt had repeatedly urged on the Egyptian Government the expedience of abolishing the tax on date trees; whether he was aware that cultivators had not only to pay the tax on the trees but the tax on the land on which they grew, and which was necessarily withdrawn from other cultivation, while orchards were free of tax; and seeing that the tax on date trees was thus restrictive of production of food and useful material which Egypt could easily produce, and which had now to be imported, whether he would instruct the British Agency to advise the Egyptian Government to abolish it.

Sir E. Grey: As has already been stated, the question of the date tax is to be more fully studied by the Egyptian Government in the current year. The fiscal policy is in favour of lessening the burden of taxation generally wherever possible. But in view of difficulties of detail and of necessities of revenue, it is impossible for the Egyptian Government to give any pledge as to how this particular tax can be dealt with.

SANITATION IN EGYPTIAN TOWNS.

Dr. Rutherford on Thursday asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, seeing the state of destitution in which native children were often to be seen in the larger towns of Egypt, he would advise the Egyptian Government to institute homes for neglected children of both sexes.

The hon. member had further questions calling attention to the foul state of the Ismailia Canal at Cairo, the unfitness of Nile water for drinking purposes, and the necessity for drainage and sewerage in Egyptian towns and villages.

Sir E. Grey:—This question and the three others put by the hon. member relate to questions of Egyptian internal administration; and, while I have every desire to encourage sanitary reform, I must point out that this is one of the matters which receive constant attention from the Egyptian Government, and that the direct interference of his Majesty's Government in matters of administrative detail is both impracticable and undesirable. (Hear, hear.) As the hon. member is, no doubt, aware, the progress of social reform in every country must be gradual, and particular measures must depend upon the resources of the State, and the pressure of other claims upon them.

Sir G. Parker (Gravesend) asked whether it was not the fact that there was less destitution among Egyptian children than in any European country.

Sir E. Grey: I have not available figures to enable me to make the comparison, but I should be glad to find it so.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

The plenary meeting of the Municipal Commission under the presidency of Schiass Pasha was attended by 18 members, including Mr. Ehrlich, inspector of State buildings, nominated by the Government. Upon the proposal of Baron Menasse, seconded by Mr. Salvago, Mr. Chataway was delegated to visit Cairo to impress upon the Government their desiderata concerning the new theatre and to urge them to immediately allot the site selected at the Rond Point. The commission also decided to appoint a delegate to effect an agreement with the Government regarding the disputed land on the new quays by the exchange of plots. The prolongation of the tramway line from Mex to Agami was approved, and the report of Mr. Rielt on the economic houses was read and referred to the next meeting. The following credits were approved:—L.E. 10,000 for the expropriation of land; L.E. 1,500 for the canalisation of Kom el-Bik road; L.E. 2,439 for the establishment of two urgent call stations. Credits of L.E. 15,000 for the paving of roads; L.E. 400 for vaccination; L.E. 3,300 for abattoir requirements were referred to the finance committee.

EGYPTIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CRITICISMS BY LORD CROMER.

A White Paper was published last week from the Earl of Cromer respecting proposals of the Egyptian General Assembly. The paper is dated the 8th of March, and gives an account of the Assembly with criticisms of its proceedings. The session lasted four days and no reporters were present. Lord Cromer, however, understands from accounts which he has received from those who were at the meetings that the procedure was somewhat disorderly. In fact, the only utterance at all resembling a speech, such as would be made in the Chambers of another country, was that delivered by the Minister of Education. "The first of the four days comprised in the session was I understand, devoted," says Lord Cromer, "entirely to reading the various proposals put forward by different members of the Assembly. A great many of these had to be read by the secretary, for it appears that many of the members were unable to read with facility the resolutions down in their own names, many of which were unquestionably directed to them by others, and the contentment which they often very imperfectly understood. I notice that amongst the proposals rejected by the Assembly was one to the effect that 'membership of the General Assembly should be restricted to those who are able to read and write well.' It is, I think, to be regretted that this proposal was rejected." During the remaining three days no less than eighty-five proposals occupied the attention of the Assembly, and of these fifty-four were passed.

THE QUESTION OF A CONSTITUTION.

One of the proposals of the Assembly was that a municipality should be created in Cairo. There is, in the opinion of Lord Cromer, a good deal to be said in favour of this, but the Assembly appears to have been unaware of the fact that, unless municipal taxes are to be levied on local subjects, no municipality possessing any power to impose taxes can be formed without the consent of the Powers. Another proposal was made that "Execution of the Circular prohibiting gambling should be ensured." Lord Cromer says that he entirely sympathises with this expression of opinion, but here again the members of the Assembly appeared to be unaware that the Capital Laws have to be considered. One proposal which was passed was couched in the following terms: "That the Egyptians be granted a Constitution, and, as a temporary measure, that the powers of the Provincial Councils, the Legislative Council, and the General Assembly be increased." "Without," remarks Lord Cromer, "discussing the question of whether all the members of the Assembly fully understood what is involved in the term 'granting a Constitution,' I need only refer to the remarks in my last annual report, under the head of 'Egyptian Nationalism,' upon the main issue involved. I think it would be altogether premature to take any very decisive and rapid steps in the direction of the introduction of full Parliamentary institutions in Egypt."

EDUCATION.

On the subject of education Lord Cromer makes the following remarks: "One member of the Assembly, Sheikh Demirbaschi—who, I may remark, does not belong to what is usually called the Nationalist Party, and who is a man of very independent character and ability—proposed that a temporary land tax should be raised for the promotion of 'Kuttal' education. The proposal met with the response which anyone with any real acquaintance with this country might have anticipated. (Not a voice was raised in its favour.) It was summarily rejected. I also observe with some regret that a proposal that agricultural and industrial schools should be spread all over the country was rejected. A decision of this nature naturally raises great doubts as to the extent to which the Assembly really represents the views held by the great body of Egyptians. I should say in this connection that, while a greater general interest was felt than in the extension of schools of this nature."

THE ANGLOPHOBES PRESS.

In conclusion, Lord Cromer says it would be manifestly unjust to criticise too severely the proceedings of the Assembly. Some of the points to which attention was directed are well worthy of consideration, and such consideration, he states, they will receive. On the other hand, apart from the question of the extent to which the Assembly is really representative of the views of the mass of the Egyptians, it is more than doubtful whether the proposals put forward actually represent the views of the majority of the Assembly itself. "It is a notorious fact," adds Lord Cromer, "that there is a very large body, probably constituting a majority, who are animated by very friendly feelings towards the present régime, and who are sufficiently well acquainted with the conditions of their country to know that any progress in the direction of Parliamentary institutions, etc., must be gradual. These, however, were to a great extent overruled by the Anglophobe Press, and, moreover, pressure of various sorts, was I am given to understand, brought to bear upon them."

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Attention has been drawn in a London contemporary to the alleged block in promotion in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers—the 1st battalion of which is in Egypt and the 2nd battalion at Permy—owing to the retention of sergeants on the militia staff beyond the ordinary period. It is pointed out that there are no fewer than a score of non-commissioned officers, of from 25 to 29 years' service, doing duty with the staffs of the militia battalions of the Dublin, the natural result being that promotion is at a standstill amongst the senior non-coms. For instance one non-com. has been senior sergeant for eight years. If these statements be correct, it is pretty near time that something was done to remedy this state of affairs.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES.

325 BRANCHES.

French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

VISIT TO PORT SAID.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Said, Wednesday.

The Khedive arrived here at 1.5 p.m. this afternoon, with an escort of Lancers and a draft of local mounted police under the command of Schach Bey. His Highness drove direct to the Canal Company's stage, accompanied by the Governor, and from there boarded the Mahroussa for lunch. At the Canal Company's offices, which were most effectively decorated, his Highness was met by the Canal Company officials of Port Said, Ismailia and Suez, and by Count Serione, Admiral Sir Maasie Blomfield, Dixon Bey and the sub-governor. The town band with the fire brigade were drawn up on either side of the stage, and, as the Khedive drove up, played the Khedivial Anthem, whilst the battery fired a salute of 19 guns. After lunch the Khedive held a reception at the Governor's residence.

Port Said, Thursday.

The Khedive left here at seven o'clock this morning on board the Mahroussa, with Fakhr Pasha, Public Works Minister, and will arrive at Alexandria this evening.

THE KHEDIVAH.

The Khedivah arrived at Alexandria at noon to-day and proceeded direct to Montazah.

KHEDIVIAL GENEROSITY.

The Khedive has subscribed L.E. 500 for the relief of the victims of the Matarieh fire.

COMMERCIAL LOANS BANK AND WAREHOUSES (EGYPT).

This company was registered on April 26, by Farrar, Porter and Co., Wardrobe-place, Doctors-commons, E.C. £20,500 (20,000 £1 ordinary and 10,000 £5 founders). To acquire lands and buildings in Egypt, the Sudan, and elsewhere, and to carry on the business of financiers, money-lenders, etc. No initial public issue. First directors (not less than five nor more than seven) to be appointed by signatories. £100. Five per cent. of the profits is to be carried to reserve fund till such fund amounts to half the amount of the paid-up capital. The balance is to be applied primarily to the payment of a non-cumulative dividend up to 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares; 13 per cent. of any balance still remaining is to be paid to the directors and managers as remuneration, and half the residue is to be applied to the payment of a further dividend on the ordinary shares, or carried to reserve fund, or otherwise dealt with, as the company may determine, and half to be paid as dividend on the founders' shares.

CAIRO TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The meeting of shareholders of the above company which was recently held in Brussels has sanctioned the increase of capital by the issue of new shares for 5 millions of francs or £200,000 to enable the company to meet the expense of the new line that is to cross the projected bridge between Boulac and Gheneish, traverse the island and the Bahir el-Azma and join the present Pyramids line near the Pont des Anglais, and also to reimburse the Government for its outlay in connection with the project, which includes the expense of widening the Sharia Schahel from 8 metres, its present width, to 25 metres and making a new road to Embahel of the same dimension. The conditions for this new and important line are embodied in a letter dated the 20th February last from Sir Vincent Corbett, the Financial Adviser, and addressed to Baron Erpaign, the chairman of the company. In this letter authority is likewise given for another line which will start from the square at Kasr el-Nil and end at the Ministry of Public Instruction, passing at the back of Abdeen Palace. It is likewise intended to double the line to Old Cairo over its entire length and for this purpose the road from the aqueduct to the present terminus at Old Cairo will be considerably widened.

CAIRO AND HELOUAN.

A ROAD WANTED.

There is again a strong feeling amongst the residents of Helouan that the Government should concede to their requirements in the matter of a road from the city of Cairo.

As it has so often before been pointed out the town of Helouan is dependent alone for all intercourse upon the Helouan railway, which, even up to the present, in spite of new coaches and more regular times of running, does not come up to modern day exigencies for the public convenience.

The Cairene of to-day often refrains from visiting this most fascinating health resort for the reason that one must suffer a journey by the train, which appeals little to the smartly dressed division. Whereas could they motor to their rendez-vous, it would be a matter of facile effort. The healthy native class, too, who still largely congregate at Helouan, feel how dependent they are on the Egyptian Light Railways authorities and have so often expressed their desire that the Ministry of Public Works would either vote a sum or else dictate terms upon which it would be practical for a road to be constructed.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

The Ministers and the Advisers arrived at Alexandria this morning to meet his Highness the Khedive.

A native contemporary reports a rumour that Ibrahim Pasha Fouad, Minister of Justice, will shortly resign, and that, in such an event, he will be replaced by Yehia Pasha Ibrahim.

The Siridar, who is en route for Khartoum, will first visit Arkawil and Port Sudan. He is accompanied by Lewa Bernard Pasha.

The Khedive has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh on Saba Pasha.

The Khedive has conferred the rank of Miranair on Pierre Meschacé Pasha and Tobia Canal Twing Pasha.

Khalil Pasha Hamadi, director of the Alexandria Customs, will be replaced while on leave by Michel Bey Ayoub.

Sir Horace Pinching, Director General of the Public Health Department, as soon as he severs his official connection with the Egyptian Government, will be appointed a member of the board of directors of the Cairo Sand Bricks Company.

Socrates Spiro Bey, the Secretary General of the Ports and Lighthouses Administration, is taking the waters at Montecatini.

The wife of Professor Flinders Petrie gave birth to a son, at 8, Well Road, Hampstead, on April 26. We offer our felicitations.

Sidi Bey Shoukair has left Cairo for Khartoum.

Dr. T.G. Wakeling has been authorised by the Department of Public Health to practise in Egypt.

Lieut. D.C.E. ff. Conyn, Black Watch, whose retirement from the Egyptian Army we reported in a previous issue, has been appointed to the 1st Battalion of his regiment at the Curragh.

The marriage of Mr. Joseph Mondolfo to Mlle Jeanne Adia, daughter of Maître Chér Adia, took place on Tuesday at the house of the bride's father.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUDAN.

SIR R. WINGATE'S VIEWS.

Sir Reginald Wingate, in his interview with M. Paux, made a special point of the measures which he had taken to enow the Sudan with four essential things which it lacks—namely, (1) a system of land tenure regulated by an official register which will place the ownership of the land beyond question and render transactions in land possible; (2) irrigation which will enable the vast territories of the Sudan to be profitably developed; (3) an adequate supply of labour, which is indispensable, first for the irrigation works, and secondly, for the development of the land suitable for cultivation; (4) the construction of a network of railways which is necessary for the recruiting of native labourers and for transporting them to the cultivable land. Concerning the financial question and the opportunities for banking enterprise in the Sudan, the Siridar said—

"The three banks which have branches at Khartoum do not, strictly speaking, transact banking business alone. Their representatives concern themselves more with trading in such products as gum and ivory. Though these firms may not do actual financial business for several years, they will in the future enjoy the advantage of having had on the spot men familiar with the country and its resources. They will be the first firms to be able to do any business, because people will go to them by force of habit. I think then, that the banking houses who do business in the East would benefit if they sent a representative to Khartoum, but a regular staff with clerks and buildings, etc., would be premature. The Sudan is not at the present time, nor will it be for some years to come, a fruitful field for investment. It would be a mistake to call for capital for this object in Europe at the present time. I do not say this with the object of discouraging French enterprise, in order to keep the profits for my countrymen. The Sudan is large enough for everybody; it is, perhaps, too large, and all the support we can get will not be too much when the time comes. But I again repeat in all sincerity that the time has not yet come, and if people will not believe this, they will lay themselves open to great disappointment."

CARLTON HOTEL

BULKELEY (near Alexandria) half way to San Stefano

RAMLEY'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.

Full Pension P.T. 50 a day with Monthly Terms

Visitors from Cairo night at 500 Cakes.

Residence Lunch, P.T. 16. — Dinner, P.T. 20.

Proprietor, C. AQUILINA, (late of The Oak & Leaf)